

SPAIN'S ELUSIVE SHIPS.

STAIN AND NAVY DEPARTMENTS UNABLE TO LOCATE THEM.

The Report That They Had Arrived at Porto Rico Is Not Confirmed—Strict Secrecy Maintained in Regard to the Movements of Our War Vessels—Admiral Sampson Is Believed to Be Organizing the Three Squadrons Under His Command with a View to Hunting Down the Enemy as Soon as Possible.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—Exhaustive efforts were made by the Government today to locate the Spanish Cape Verde squadron, last reported at Curacao. It was said that these efforts had not been successful. At the instance of the Navy Department telegrams were sent by the Department of State to United States Consuls in South America and the West Indies, desiring them to make the fullest inquiries and send all information obtainable about Spanish ships. The report that the Cape Verde squadron had arrived at San Juan, Porto Rico, was not confirmed, but the Consul at St. Thomas, opposite San Juan, telegraphed that three Spanish gunboats and a transport had been sighted off that place. The Consul said that these vessels were not of the Cape Verde squadron. They are probably some of the gunboats which fled from Cuba at the outbreak of the war to escape from Admiral Sampson's ships. It is regarded as extremely probable that the Spanish vessels will be sighted at San Juan. They had time to get there since they left Curacao and the voyage could be made without danger of attack from American ships. The Navy Department will be pleased if the report should prove true, for, thus located, Sampson and Schley could crush them with ease. The Spanish vessels could then be captured and sent to the United States.

The strict secrecy maintained in regard to the movements of American war vessels has practically prevented publicity being given to anything on the subject. The Spanish Government undoubtedly knows, however, that Admiral Sampson has had time to return to the southern coast of Cuba or to Key West. He may be at Cienfuegos or Santiago, on the southern coast of the island, but the probability is that he has already formed a junction with Schley and Watson, somewhere between the Windward Passage and Havana, and is reorganizing the three squadrons. The command of a new flying squadron better adapted to quick work than the original vessels under his command, Watson controlling the blockading fleet of monitors, gunboats, revenue cutters, and converted yachts and tugs, and himself commanding a division of battleships, scout boats, and torpedo craft.

An official who was at the White House today said he understood that the monitors Puritan, Terror, Miantonomah and Amphitrite were now engaged in blockading Havana. This can hardly be so, as it took the Amphitrite and Terror eight days to reach San Juan from Key West, and the other vessels of Sampson's division that long, and they did not start on the return voyage until the 13th or 18th. At increased speed, however, they may have made the return trip within that period. When last reported for publication, before the censorship on ship movements was established at Key West, the Miantonomah was at that place, and the Puritan was with the blockading force on the northern coast. It is extremely likely that these four monitors will be stationed off Havana, while Admiral Sampson with his faster armored cruisers and Schley with his new flying squadron, will be in the south. Although less capable of choosing position than the four armored cruisers of the Spanish force, the American monitors are more formidable than the Spanish, and could probably prevent them from getting under the shelter of the Havana forts.

The new naval programme will be developed soon, and then the business of hunting down the elusive ships of the enemy will begin. There may be a delay until troops have been landed in Cuba, but no information is obtainable as to what vessels will be assigned to the duty of securing and protecting the place selected for debarkation, or whether the concentrated forces of Sampson, Schley and Watson will remain in Cuban waters until the landing has been made.

AUXILIARY PATROL FOR THE COAST.

Gov. Satterlee's Naval Aide in Washington to Urge the Passage of the House Resolution.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—Capt. Henry R. Satterlee, naval aide to Gov. Black, is in Washington to urge the passage of the joint resolution creating an auxiliary naval force for coast defense and authorizing the enlistment of officers and men from the merchant marine. The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs will meet tomorrow and a hearing has been promised the advocates of the resolution. The resolution has already passed the House, but it has been hung up for some time in the Senate committee.

The measure, besides providing for the enlistment of officers and men from the merchant marine and of watermen with valuable local knowledge fitting them for patrol duty, authorizes the Secretary of the Navy to muster into the force the naval militia of the various States. It appropriates \$4,000,000 for the charter of tugs, yachts, and other suitable vessels for the patrol fleet.

The friends of the measure believe that it should be passed promptly, in view of the need of the patrol vessels to protect mines and submarine harbor defenses, especially in New York. Admiral Porter is waiting for men and vessels, and about 8,000 naval militia are ready to man the vessels of the proposed patrol fleet.

Capt. Satterlee came to Washington at the instance of Gov. Black, who has taken an active interest in the plan for providing an off-shore patrol for the Northern coast in the vicinity of New York.

FOLO TO SAIL ON SATURDAY.

The Attention of the Canadian Government Called to His Betings in Montreal.

OTTAWA, Ont., May 18.—In the House of Commons tonight, Mr. Charlton asked the Government if they were aware that the late Spanish Minister had established himself in Montreal, making that city his headquarters on this continent for gathering information for furnishing his Government with data against the interests of the United States. He pointed out that a number of Spanish spies were known to have gone out from Montreal, crossed the frontier, and were now under the surveillance of the American police authorities, and asked whether it was the intention of the Government to take any action in the matter.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in a guarded reply, said that the attention of the Government had not been called officially to the prolonged stay of Señor Polo in Canada. The Government was under positive orders from the Imperial authorities to maintain strict neutrality, and could therefore take no steps which might be construed as an infringement except by the direction of the Colonial Office.

Señor Polo announces to-day that he is tired of being hunted, and will leave Canada on Saturday.

Getting Ready to Make His Guns.

WHITESTONE, L. I., May 18.—The plant of the Whitestone Forge and Construction Company will be started soon. It is understood that the company has several large Government contracts for building big guns. The additions and changes to the machinery of the works are estimated to have cost \$60,000.

A Great Improvement in Blasting Cars Has Just Been Made on the New York & New Haven Railroad. "Conspicuous Limited" Between New York and Washington. Train Leaves New York at 8:30 P. M. daily.—Ad.

CANADA FAVORS ALLIANCE.

Premier Laurier Says So in the Parliament at Ottawa.

OTTAWA, May 18.—The Canadian desire for an Anglo-American alliance was evinced in an unmistakable manner in the Canadian Parliament to-day. A debate upon the alien labor question unexpectedly arose when the House went into Committee of Supply.

Mr. McCleary, Conservative member for Welland, Ontario, complained that the Grand Trunk Railway was discriminating its Canadian employees and substituting Americans; that the Government systematically neglected or refused to enforce the Canadian Alien Labor laws, and that on account of hostile American legislation there was an undercurrent of bitterness toward the United States among the people of the border districts.

This last statement was received with a storm of dissent from all parts of the Chamber. The Premier said in reply that he hoped the member for Welland spoke only for himself; otherwise his assertion was far from correct as expressing the true sentiment of Canada. He said that the feeling of Canadians in general was to-day that of the liveliest sympathy with the United States, and the present prospects of an Anglo-American alliance had wrought this sympathy to the pitch of enthusiasm all over the Dominion. He did not consider that he was at all trenching upon the neutrality which Canada was bound to observe strictly, as he merely gave expression to a fact which was every day becoming more apparent.

It was not, he said, the intention of his Government to introduce any kind of legislation which would have a tendency to create friction between Canada and the United States, or estrange the evident growing good will of Americans toward Great Britain.

Sir Charles Tupper, who is regarded as the foremost exponent of the retaliation policy in the House, heartily endorsed the utterances of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. He hailed with intense satisfaction the rapprochement which seemed to be rapidly taking substantial shape between England and America and could not fail to result in great advantage to both countries. The speeches of the party leaders were received with the greatest enthusiasm by the members on both sides of the House. The applause at times completely drowned the voices of the speakers.

The unusual exhibition of friendliness toward the United States by the Canadian popular chamber is the subject of much favorable comment in the city to-night.

MEXICO'S FRIENDSHIP FOR US.

President Diaz Manifests It in a Letter to Gov. Culberson.

ARLINGTON, Tex., May 18.—On May 5 Gov. Culberson addressed a letter to President Porfirio Diaz of Mexico expressing satisfaction on behalf of the people of Texas for the protection against marauders which the Mexican Government has afforded by concentrating large forces of troops on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande. The following reply was to-day received from President Diaz:

"MEXICO CITY, May 15, 1898.

"To the Governor, C. A. Culberson, Austin, Texas.

"Excellency: I have received your favor of the 5th inst. with true pleasure, because it makes me see clearly that you have well understood the intention of the Mexican Government in regulating the location of the forces which are now doing duty on the right bank of the Rio Grande. Upon receiving the communication the United States Government was removing its troops along the Rio Grande to employ them in the war in which unfortunately it has been involved. It appeared to me that evil-minded men who abound on both the right and left banks of the river might make some attempt against security and order and peace, and that the peaceable citizens of both banks. I immediately ordered detachments of soldiers to cover some points on the river that were not protected and have concentrated other forces at points on the railways leading to the border that they may be quickly summoned to places where their services might be required.

"I have given orders to the commanders of detachments who are on the right bank of the Rio Grande that whenever the settlers on the left bank are attacked by robbers they shall offer and render their services to the American authorities, and that they shall place themselves at the disposal of the United States forces to ask for help from United States forces when similar circumstances arise on the Mexican side of the river.

"With the hope that the good relations of true and candid friendship which for so many years have united the two republics of North America, and with the purpose of cultivating them on my part, interpreting the will of this country toward you, I subscribe myself your attentive servant and friend, PORFIRIO DIAZ."

TWO ARMED YACHTS ON PATROL.

Uncle Sam Declines the State's Offer to Look After the Harbor Further.

The offer made by Gov. Black to Admiral Eden on Tuesday to furnish him with boats, at the State's expense, to patrol the harbor for another five days was declined by the Admiral yesterday. One reason is that the patrol boats of the Government will all be ready for service before the end of five days. Another reason is that, in reality, the State patrol boats, guarded by sailor militiamen, have really no authority to enforce harbor regulations made by the national Government. If the boats of the State could be armed, and if the militiamen fired on a vessel with their rifles, unpleasant complications might result. Admiral Eden took pains, in declining the offer, to request Capt. Miller to assure Gov. Black that the President and the Secretary of the Navy appreciated the assistance he had already rendered.

The harbor was patrolled last night by three Government boats. The addition to the flotilla was the converted yacht Hist, formerly the Theopha. This boat, under command of Lieutenant Commander Royal R. Ingersoll and armed, and stern, with two Hotchkiss guns, took station in the neck of Long Island Sound, between Throgs Neck and Willets Point. The Free Lance was outside the Hook, and a light-house tender patrolled the upper end of the Narrows. To-night the converted yacht Viking and, probably, the Restless will go on station. These boats will be under the command of Lieut. Henry Minetti and the Restless by Lieut. Arthur W. Dodd.

The first boat to be purchased upon the recommendation of the new Auxiliary Cruiser Board is the Merritt-Chapman Wrecking Company's tugboat, the J. D. Jones. She is now at Newport News and will be sent to the Norfolk Navy Yard to be fitted out as a patrol boat. Lieutenant-Commander Kelly of the board, who has been ill with pneumonia, has recovered and reported for duty yesterday.

Capt. J. W. Miller of the naval militia wrote to the Police Board yesterday, asking for the loan of the police boat Patrol for a month to patrol the harbor with. The board did not act on the request.

Japan Will Not Protest Against Our Occupation of the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—Mr. Toru Hoshi, the Japanese Minister, called on Secretary Day this morning and desired to him the statements that Japan would not protest against the occupation of the Philippines by the United States. Mr. Hoshi afterward said for publication that the reports to that effect were based on nothing more than wild and unwarranted rumors.

When You Go to Camp Meets.

Be sure to take the information Bureau of the Brooklyn Eagle.—Ad.

BATTLESHIP OREGON SAFE.

HER LEFT BAHIA THREE DAYS EARLIER THAN WAS REPORTED.

The Department Declines to Tell Where She Was When Heard From, but It Is Believed That She Had Left Porto Rico and Was Now Somewhere Off the Cape Verde Islands.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—By far the most important naval news of the day was that the battleship Oregon, whose notable voyage from San Francisco to join Admiral Sampson in the West Indies has been watched with greater interest on account of her danger from the Cape Verde squadron, had reached a point where her safety was assured. There is apparently no doubt that the Navy Department feels confident that the big battleship has passed through the radius of danger. Secretary Long acknowledged that he had heard from her. She was "reported safe," he said. Where she was when heard from the department will not tell, but there is every reason to believe she is somewhere east of Porto Rico, perhaps off the northern coast of Hayti. The Oregon is supposed to be accompanied by the gunboat Marietta, also withdrawn from the Pacific. The cruiser Buffalo, formerly the Niagara, had reached a point where her safety was assured. It is said that she did not accompany the Oregon and Marietta.

With the announcement that the Oregon was "reported safe" came confirmation of the suspicion that she had left Bahia before May 11, the day on which the department was said to have sailed from that port. It was said that she cleared from Bahia with the Marietta on May 8, and that the two vessels were instructed to proceed north at the rate of fourteen knots. The distance they could travel at that rate since May 8 is 5,500 miles, which would bring them about 5,500 miles from San Francisco. Coasting along the northern coast of the island of Hayti, and about 800 miles from Havana. It is seemingly assured that both vessels will report to Admiral Sampson within the next three or four days, greatly augmenting his force and assuring victory over any fleet the enemy can gather in the Gulf of Mexico.

The voyage of the Oregon and the Marietta has been a remarkable one. The battleship left San Francisco on March 14 for her long journey around the southern and of South America to join Admiral Sampson's fleet, then at Key West. Her first stop was at Callao, Peru, a run of about 5,000 miles from San Francisco. Coasting there, she proceeded to Punta Arenas, at the eastern entrance to the Straits of Magellan. Here the Marietta was waiting, and the two ships passed through the Straits and up the east coast to Rio de Janeiro. It was at Rio that Capt. Clark of the Oregon was informed that she had begun between the United States and Spain.

The uncertainty concerning the location of the Cape Verde squadron made the rest of the voyage dangerous and interesting. It was believed at the Navy Department that if the Spanish formation was after the Oregon and the Marietta they would lie in wait for the American ships between Para and Cape St. Roque, Brazil, the nearest westward points from the Cape Verde Islands, whence the enemy had sailed on April 29. The battleship and gunboat were last reported at Bahia, Brazil. When they left there they were to make no stop, and beyond the radius of danger. Through a clever ruse they apparently managed to leave Bahia three days before the world knew it. According to information given by the Navy Department, the Oregon was not far from an encounter with the four armored cruisers in the Cape Verde squadron. The report was told that Capt. Clark, in response to a telegram from the Navy Department, warning him to look out for the enemy's ships, wired from Bahia that he had every confidence that his vessel would be able to cope successfully with all four armored cruisers, but he was apprehensive about the three torpedo boat destroyers, which might make a chance stroke under cover of darkness.

LETTER FROM GEN. GOMEZ.

He Sends the Gratitude of His Army to Congress, the President, and the American People.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—A letter from Gen. Maximo Gomez, dated Barracoe, Sancti Spiritus, April 30, was received to-night by the Cuban Legislature, in which he pledges his co-operation with the army of the United States. The letter says:

"The resolutions of the American Government and the uprightness of President McKinley encourage us to proceed in our path of victory. We deserve this justice done us, because we have complied with our duty, and because we are the last regiment to be admitted to the army. It is for this reason, that when Spain avoids giving battle and its battalions were the white flag, we continue to fight, for our struggle cannot end but with our independence. In the name of the army which I have the honor to command, I send my gratitude to the Congress of the United States, to the Executive, and to the great and generous American people, the friends of bleeding Cuba. The events which are to follow will undoubtedly serve as ties of eternal cordiality and firm alliance between these two nations."

DEPUTIES ON A PRIZE ALARMED.

They Thought There Was a Conspiracy to Run the Battleship Out of the West.

Key West, May 18.—One of the many sensational rumors here to-day told of a conspiracy to run the prize ship Catalina out of the West. The facts are that this ship, which drew 24 feet on her arrival, has been anchored away out in the harbor, and as the schooner was being hoisted up constantly. Her captain has asked repeatedly to have her moored further in the harbor, and has been worried about the position of the ship.

Some of the deputy marshals on board noticed his anxiety, and thought the tale they had heard of a conspiracy to run the ship out of the West, and sail away. Deputy Marshal Atkinson slept on the ship last night, and he laughs at the fears of some of the other deputies. There has been good accord between the seven deputies on board and the crew of sixty-one. The ship was moved to the man-of-war harbor with the other prize to-day.

1,200,000 GALLONS OF WATER.

Government Supply to the Naval and Army Stations Sailed.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 18.—The tank steamer Maverick, chartered by the Government from the Standard Oil Company of New York, to carry drinking water to army encampments at Key West and Tampa, Fla., sailed to-day with 800,000 gallons of water from Brandywine Creek at Wilmington, Del., and the reservoir at Chester, Pa. At Hampton Roads she will take in tow a barge also chartered by the Government with 750,000 gallons from the water supply at Norfolk.

BATTERY NO. 6 OFF TO TAMPA.

Battery No. 6, heavy artillery, now at Fort Hancock, will leave for Tampa this morning. The officers and men, with field and camp equipment, will be transported on the Government boat Gen. Meigs from Sandy Hook to Jersey City, where a special train will be waiting.

YALE AND MINNESOTA AT CURACAO.

Special Cable Despatch to the Sun.

CAYE HATTEN, Hayti, May 18.—The United States warships Yale and Minnesota were here to-day.

64 Hours of Solid Comfort.

On the limited train of the New York Central Express—New York and the West every day. See the limited train of the New York Central Express.—Ad.

GEN. MERRITT'S PROGRAMME.

To Manila via Washington—His Adjutant-General Chosen—Gen. Frank Chase Here.

Gen. Merritt will go to Washington to-day or to-morrow for a final conference with the President, the Secretary of War, and Gen. Miles before going to the Philippines. He may remain in Washington three or four days, proceeding thence directly to San Francisco. There he will take command of the Department of the West, which now includes the Philippine Islands. At San Francisco he will supervise the construction and equipment of the expedition that is to occupy the islands under his command. He will not go to the islands until he knows that every detail has been arranged. Gen. Miles, who is to be second in command, is scheduled to sail with the first division of the expedition.

Gen. Merritt's Adjutant-General will be Lieut. Col. John B. Babcock, who has been Adjutant-General of the Department of California. Gen. John W. Clous will probably be selected as his adjutant. Lieut. Lewis H. Strother, who is now an aide to Gen. Merritt, but who was nominated by the President on Tuesday to be an officer of engineers, with the rank of Major, will be another member of the staff. Lieut. Henry C. Hale and T. Bentley Mott, now aides to Gen. Merritt, will accompany him in the Philippines. Gen. Merritt, unless they are promoted to be staff officers.

Gen. Merritt's successor as Commander of the Department of the East will be Brig. Gen. Royal T. Frank, lately Commandant of the Artillery School at Fort Monroe. It was not known at Governor's Island yesterday whether Gen. Frank will be sent to Manila to turn over the Department to his successor. Gen. Merritt's present Adjutant-General, Col. Merritt Barber, who will continue as Adjutant-General of the department, and to Lieut. Hale.

Lieut. Hale said yesterday that five or possibly six regiments of State troops of New York and Pennsylvania would probably be assembled in camp at Hempstead, to be held as a reserve. The troops now in the State camps of New Jersey, Delaware, and New Hampshire, and Vermont, which have gone or will go to Clark, or Washington, will be sent to various coast fortifications. The names of the particular fortifications to which each regiment will be assigned are withheld. The reason for this is that the War Department does not desire that the enemy shall get any knowledge of the strength of the garrison of a single coast fortification.

CHARLESTON STARTS FOR MANILA.

A Great Send-Off to the Cruiser When She Left the Navy Yard at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 18.—The cruiser Charleston started this afternoon for Manila. After leaving Mare Island Navy Yard she anchored off Angel Island, in San Francisco harbor, to trim ship. Her cargo was not adjusted, she was somewhat delayed by the late arrival of the heavy at the Golden Gate for her attempt to go out with her cargo badly stowed. It is expected that she will pass through the Golden Gate during the night.

MORNS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

They Expect to Lose Their Bonanza if We Govern the Islands.

Special Cable Despatch to the Sun. BARRIETTE, France, May 18.—It is officially declared in Madrid that reforms were offered to General Aguinaldo and the Philippine revolutionaries, who submitted to the terms of the Government, but the difficulty was in the execution of the reforms, which was the principal desideratum of the natives. The difficulty was increased by the powerful religious influence exercised by the monks. The Government was embarrassed and had a parley with the superiors of the monks, who consented to withdraw them from the colony.

The monks are aware that if the Americans take possession of the Philippines their exploitation of the natives will be ended. They therefore hope now to save what is possible and demand compensation from the Spanish Government.

LONDON, May 18.—A despatch from Aden to Lloyd's says that the Spanish steamer P. Desastre, from Barcelona for Manila, has been ordered to discharge her cargo and return to Spain.

CURRY'S TIME TABLE.

Dates When the Spanish Fleet Is Due at Tampa and Other Places.

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A committee has been formed at Malaga to demand from the Spanish Government the payment of pensions to the children and the father and mother of Carlos Iglesias, who is alleged to have been killed by the Americans for attempting to blow up a warship.

DEWEY'S REINFORCEMENTS.

The City of Peking Not Likely to Fall with Troops Before Saturday.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 18.—Major-General Otis inspected the troops at the Presidio this afternoon. The First Infantry of Portland, Or., arrived to-day and this afternoon marched out to the Presidio. It is the last regiment to be mobilized there and the remaining volunteers will be billeted at the Old Bay District race track. There are fifteen train loads of volunteers between here and Oregon and by Saturday, when all have arrived, the Bay District camp will have twice as many men as the Presidio.

Drill goes on regularly at the Presidio and the First and Seventh regiments, who are likely to go to Manila, are being fitted out with clothes. None of the thin canvas uniforms for the troops has yet been received.

On inspection the steamer City of Peking to-day. A large force of carpenters is at work putting in bunks, but the cargo is being loaded very slowly. It is not probable that she can get away before Saturday.

THE TORPEDO BOAT DESTROYERS.

All American Shipbuilders Invited to Send in Bids for Their Construction.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—Secretary Long to-day sent out a circular letter to all shipbuilders inviting them to participate in the bidding for the construction of the torpedo boat destroyers and torpedo boats authorized by the Naval Appropriation bill. Sixteen destroyers and twelve torpedo boats are to be built. The money for their construction has become available, and the contracts will be let as soon as possible, so that there will be no delay. Each destroyer must be a speed of 29 knots, and each torpedo boat not less than 26 knots. All the former must be constructed within 18 months and the smaller craft within 12 months. This is the first chance American shipbuilders have had to build destroyers.

WAR NOTES AT THE NAVY YARD.

A New Collier Arrives—Work on the Refrigigerating Ship Celtic Kiosk.

A new and unnamed collier reached the navy yard yesterday and was anchored at the ordnance dock. She will be put in dry dock in a few days.

The work of supplying the Celtic Kiosk with a \$10,000 refrigerating plant is being pushed forward rapidly, and she will be ready for service early next week.

The yacht Allen is still in dry dock No. 1. Two of the 5-inch guns forming her main battery have arrived and will be put in position at once.

The big collier Harlech was taken out of the dry dock. She will take on a supply of coal at once.

Orders were received for the immediate sailing of the Resolute with a large cargo of provisions for Key West.

Absolute sale as public auction of the Johnson Sewing Co. stock, daily, 17 Union square.—Ad.

SPAIN'S NEW MINISTRY.

THE CABINET AS CHANGED BY SENOR SAGASTA.

It Is Regarded Merely as a Stop Gap and Has No Programme Beyond a Determination to Present the War—American and British Newspaper Correspondents Are to Be Expelled from Spain—Hostility to England.

Special Cable Despatch to the Sun.

MADRID, May 18.—The new Cabinet, as reconstituted by Señor Sagasta, is as follows: President of the Council of Ministers—Señor Francisco Sagasta.

Minister of Foreign Affairs—Señor Leon y Castillo. Minister of War—Lieut. Gen. Concha. Minister of Marine—Señor Aunon. Minister of Colonies—Señor Romero Giron. Minister of Finance—Señor Lopez Pelaez. Minister of the Interior—Señor F. R. Odepeza. Minister of Justice—Señor C. Giron. Minister of Public Instruction—Señor Omeña.

Señor Sagasta will assume charge of the Foreign portfolio pending the return of Señor Castelar from Paris. The other new men in the Ministry are Señor Aunon, Minister of Marine; Señor Gama, Minister of Public Instruction; Señor Giron, Minister of the Colonies.

The new Ministry was sworn in this evening. Subsequently the Cabinet met, and after some discussion the Ministers resolved, at the suggestion of Señor Sagasta, not to identify themselves with or to accept responsibility for the acts of their predecessors. They adopted no programme beyond a determination to prosecute the war, and to be dependent upon events.

One of the first acts of the new Cabinet will probably be the expulsion from Spain of the correspondents of American newspapers. Similar steps will be taken against British correspondents who send despatches that are regarded as objectionable. A close watch will be kept on all telegrams sent to Great Britain, this being done partly with the idea of preventing information from going to the United States via London. The censorship will go so far as to search British newspapers for hostile letters, the authors of which will be ferreted out and expelled from the country or prosecuted and imprisoned, according to circumstances.

Spanish officials continue to emphasize the view that Great Britain is guilty of the war, inasmuch as she opposed common action by the powers in the direction of peace, and afterward favored the United States, thereby violating all sentiments of justice.

The Ministry is regarded merely as a stop-gap. With the exception of Señor Gama, all the members are second, even third rate men. Señor Gama seems to have taken office because he felt that he ought not to refuse to help his party, but his acceptance of the portfolio of Public Instruction, which is generally reserved for tyros, shows his determination not to assume a leading part in the Government.

MONKS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

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A committee has been formed at Malaga to demand from the Spanish Government the payment of pensions to the children and the father and mother of Carlos Iglesias, who is alleged to have been killed by the Americans for attempting to blow up a warship.

Reports emanate from Spanish Government offices that Spain's approaches to Gomez and Garcia to induce them to rally to the support of the Spanish cause are on the eve of success.

WAITING FOR A STEAMER.

Refugees at Cienfuegos and Trinidad Hope to Be Taken Away.

Special Cable Despatch to the Sun. KINGSTON, Jamaica, May 18.—Six hundred refugees waiting at Cienfuegos and Trinidad, Cuba, for a steamer to take them away from the island. Efforts are being made here to charter a vessel to bring them to this city. The price to be paid is less an object than to secure a steamer with sufficient accommodation. It is not likely that a satisfactory vessel can be procured before Sunday evening, and it is yet to be learned whether the American Government will allow the steamer, if secured, to pass the blockade.

The steamer Adria is expected to arrive tomorrow from Santiago de Cuba, whether she went to bring away a number of refugees. Among her passengers will be Señor Vincent, secretary to the Governor of the province of Santiago.

CADIZ FLEET READY FOR SEA.

Report That It Will Sail for the Philippines This Month.

Special Cable Despatch to the Sun. GIBRALTAR, May 18.—The Spanish fleet at Cadiz is ready for sea and it is expected that it will sail for the Philippines at the end of the current month. It is reported that 11,000 troops will accompany the fleet.

MADRID, May 18.—An order has been issued directing that the lights in all the lighthouses in the Cadiz district be extinguished for an indefinite period. It is probable that the order will soon be extended to the entire coast.

FRANCE